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F. W. DIXON

ANNUAL CATALOG AND PRICE
LIST OF SMALL FRUIT PLANTS



30 ACRE FIELD. PHOTOGRAPHED NOVEMBER 30, 1914

Strawberry Plants a Specialty

1888

SPRING

1915

HOLTON - KANSAS

ENTOMOLOGICAL COMMISSION OF KANSAS

Office of State Entomologist, Agricultural College

No. B.

Manhattan, July 25, 1914.

CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION

This is to certify that, in accordance with Chapter 386, Section 7, of Session Laws of 1907, the nursery stock now growing for sale by F. W. Dixon, of Holton, Kansas, has been inspected by a duly authorized inspector, and found apparently free from dangerously injurious insects or plant diseases.

Invalid after June 1, 1915.

GEO. A. DEAN, State Entomologist.

To Our Friends and Customers

WE have been growing plants with varying success for twenty-eight years. Our trade has grown steadily, with the exception of those seasons when the weather conditions cut short our supply of plants. In the last six seasons we have not had a good crop of plants until this season. And the plants we offer for next spring's trade are the best we have had to offer, and we also have a large supply of most of the standard varieties. The growing season of 1913 was the worst we ever experienced in Kansas, and our supply of plants for 1914 was about the smallest we ever grew. Although prices were high we sold all of our plants early, and in order to supply some customers we had to buy plants, although this was not very satisfactory. We are pleased to say that this season we have a very large supply of plants, we should think at least ten million. And as they are extra well rooted we are sure our customers will be delighted with all the plants they buy. No doubt the demand will be large, because of several past dry seasons the supply of plants throughout all western sections is small. Because we have such a very large supply of good plants we feel confident we can supply all our customers.

No one should hesitate to plant a liberal amount of strawberry plants for their home use. And there is not a town anywhere of five hundred inhabitants or more who would not easily consume the production of one or two acres of strawberries at good prices. Often a single acre of strawberries will bring in more net profit than twenty-five acres of corn. Because of past drouths and many other conditions existing, strawberry fields very carefully cared for are bound to prove a very, very profitable investment in the next few years.

Instructions to Purchasers.

We are well equipped to handle a large trade. Have large buildings, plenty of room and plenty of help, but want to advise our customers to order early. As a rule it is better to plant early, although it is safe to plant until the middle of May. Every season we receive many orders at shipping time with instructions to ship at once. This cannot always be done, depending on how many orders are ahead of yours, and weather.

ALL OF OUR FIELDS ARE MULCHED EARLY, WHICH GUARANTEES THE QUALITY OF OUR PLANTS. Almost all our plants are dug with a machine, and no doubt but what you can get plants up in better shape when dug with a machine. Plants are immediately placed in boxes, covered with burlap and hauled to packing shed, where they are trimmed and tied, twenty-six in a bunch, and each bunch labeled. This reduces the chances of mistakes to a minimum. Plants are packed in the best possible manner, for which no extra charge is made.

Shipping usually begins about the first of March and continues until late in May. We ship plants to all parts of the world, and certificate of inspection is attached. We guarantee plants to reach you safely by express or parcel post, but if there is any complaint we must have it in three days after plants are received.

Plants by Parcel Post.

It is rather difficult for us to furnish our customers with exact charges on packages by parcel post. Plants of all kinds vary in weight at different seasons of the year. The following table is about the usual weight of all kinds of plants ready for shipment by parcel post:

Strawberries.	100 plants	weight	2 lbs.
Raspberries.	100 plants	weight	4 lbs.
Blackberries.	100 plants	weight	4 lbs.
Dewberries.	100 plants	weight	4 lbs.
Gooseberries.	100 plants	weight	8 lbs.
Grapes.	100 plants	weight	12 lbs.
Currants.	100 plants	weight	10 lbs.
Asparagus.	100 plants	weight	8 lbs.
Rhubarb.	100 plants	weight	10 lbs.
Dahlias.	100 plants	weight	10 lbs.

Prices we make in the catalog on all kinds of plants are not prepaid. If you want them sent by parcel post you must add enough to the amount sent for plants to pay the postage. On small packages parcel post will be the cheaper way to send plants up to the sixth zone. If the weight is ten pounds or more it will be cheaper to have plants sent by express if you are farther away than the third zone. For

LA FRANCE PLANT AND FRUIT FARM, F. W. DIXON, HOLTON, KANSAS

example: St. Louis, Mo., is in the third zone. Twenty pounds by express costs you 42 cents, parcel post 44 cents. You will find below tables giving express rates and parcel post rates to different points. The advantage of parcel post is the plants can be delivered to your door without extra charge. We can ship any size orders by parcel post by packing them in packages weighing twenty pounds or less. We can send packages up to fifty pounds anywhere in the first and second zone. All small orders that weigh twenty pounds or less can be sent better by parcel post anywhere in the first, second or third zone, after that the express is cheaper on any package that weighs over ten pounds. Small orders can be sent cheaper to any point by parcel post.

Your postmaster can always tell you in which zone your postoffice is located. We are going to make an extra effort to serve our customers by parcel post as much as possible. In sending in your small orders sometimes you may send a little more than enough postage, but we find that quite often the reverse is the case, and not enough is sent. Where there is a very little difference we will not remit surplus postage nor ask our customers to send us extra postage. But if there is a difference worth while will remit the balance due our customers or will ask for their remittance.

	20 Pounds		100 Pounds	
	Parcel Post	Express	Parcel Post	Express
Kansas City, Mo.....	\$0.24	\$0.26	\$1.08	\$0.68
Wichita, Kan. . . . .	.24	.33	1.08	1.05
Lincoln, Neb. . . . .	.24	.30	1.08	.87
Independence, Kan. . . . .	.24	.33	1.08	1.05
Manhattan, Kan. . . . .	.24	.26	1.08	.68
Guthrie, Okla. . . . .	.44	.42	2.20	1.50
St. Joseph, Mo. . . . .	.24	.26	1.08	.68
St. Louis, Mo.....	.44	.42	2.20	1.50
Des Moines, Iowa.....	.44	.36	2.20	1.20
Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	.24	.33	1.08	1.05
Yankton, S. D. . . . .	.44	.42	2.20	1.50
Denver, Colo. . . . .	.83	.57	4.15	2.25
Hagerman, N. Mex.	1.22	.63	6.10	2.52
Alvin, Texas.	1.22	.68	6.10	2.78
Indianapolis, Ind. . . . .	.83	.46	4.15	1.69
Little Rock, Ark. . . . .	.83	.54	4.15	2.10
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.61	1.28	9.66	5.78
Portland, Ore.	2.01	1.38	10.01	6.27

Parcel Post Rates

Weight	First Zone	Second Zone	Third Zone	Fourth Zone
1 pound.	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.07
2 pounds. . . . .	.06	.06	.08	.11
3 pounds. . . . .	.07	.07	.10	.15
4 pounds. . . . .	.08	.08	.12	.19
5 pounds. . . . .	.09	.09	.14	.23
10 pounds. . . . .	.14	.14	.24	.43
15 pounds. . . . .	.19	.19	.34	.63
20 pounds. . . . .	.24	.24	.44	.83
25 pounds. . . . .	.29	.29		
30 pounds. . . . .	.34	.34		
35 pounds. . . . .	.39	.39		
40 pounds. . . . .	.44	.44		
45 pounds. . . . .	.49	.49		
50 pounds. . . . .	.54	.54		

EXPRESS SHIPMENTS. This is the way most of our plants are shipped. We have two of the largest companies doing business, the American and Wells Fargo. Twelve express trains daily, which insure prompt shipment. While small shipments and nearby shipments are cheaper by parcel post, the distant shipment is cheaper by express.

Freight Shipments.

We have three railroads—the Rock Island, Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific. This insures first class accommodations if shipped that way. We have shipped plants across the continent by freight, but will not be responsible for loss should any occur.

Lost Orders.

Quite often orders have been lost in the past, and no doubt some will be lost in the future, so, after waiting a reasonable length of time and not hearing from us, write us again.

Discounts for Early Orders.

We make these discounts for two reasons. One is to get as many orders as possible before March 1st, so we may know what work is before us; and another is that a customer who buys early for cash is entitled to a discount.

For all orders received before March 1st, cash with order, we make the following discounts:

Orders amounting to over \$ 5.00.....	5	per cent
Orders amounting to over 20.00.....	7½	per cent
Orders amounting to over 50.00.....	10	per cent
Orders amounting to over 100.00.....	12½	per cent

We can furnish a number of varieties in five hundred thousand lots or more. Our terms are cash, or one-fourth cash and balance C. O. D. Remit by Postoffice Money Order, Express Money Order or Draft, and if it is more convenient send us your personal check. If stamps are sent on small orders, send 5 and 10 cent stamps.

We want to doubly emphasize the fact that our plants are true to name and pure but will not be responsible for more than the original cost should any prove otherwise. As to our reliability, we will refer you to the State Bank of Holton, any Express Company, or any of our customers.

Brief Chapter on Strawberry Growing

Each season presents a new factor in strawberry growing. There are no two seasons alike. There is no set plan any one can follow. One season is too wet, the next too dry, one too cold and the next too hot. There is really one variety that can withstand all these extremes and produce berries and that is the Senator Dunlap.

The best and most profitable crop of berries I ever picked was on a 2-year-old field that never had one hour's work. After the fruit was off the first season it was mowed over with a common mower and not another particle of work done on this field, but we had the largest crop of the best berries that sold for the best price of any crop we ever grew. The greatest failure I ever had was on a field that I grew in hill culture, spending a large amount of money in cultivating, mulching, etc., and never grew enough berries to pay the rent on the land, because a hail storm came along about the time they began to ripen and that was the last of that field of strawberries. But I do not want to go on record as advising you not to give your strawberry field careful attention, for the fact is, we do not allow a weed to grow in our new fields. And the chances are against you if you neglect your strawberry fields, but I was only recounting the above experience to impress the fact upon you that weather conditions have more to do with the production of a **large** crop than all other things put together.

In planting our fields we use a machine which does good work with less cost than we could do by hand. It requires a team and three men to handle it, and then we follow it with a machine called a packer, to firm the soil about the plant. The photograph taken of our fields this fall shown in the catalog shows that we have a good stand of plants, and will say that we did not replant. We have always been able to get a better stand of plants by this machine than employing help to plant by hand. Of course in planting small areas it is necessary to plant by hand, and you can use a spade or dibble, but whatever you do, be sure to firm the soil well about the roots. Plant in rows three and one-half feet apart and from eighteen to twenty-four inches apart in a row. The plant itself will suggest how deep to plant. Shorten the root to about three inches before planting. It is better to remove all blossoms the first season, as that strengthens the plant and a much better growth is made. We usually begin cultivating immediately after planting. Cultivate very shallow and frequently the entire summer. Much depends on soil conditions as to what cultivator to use. If field gets weedy on account of wet weather you must use a cultivator with larger shovels, as you cannot kill weeds with small shovels, and it does not pay to do too much hand work. We have a Planet, Jr., double row cultivator that does good work, and we also use a twelve-tooth single row cultivator.

To get the largest crop you must not allow the plants to get too thick. Some varieties will set plants so thick that the crop is almost sure to be a failure. If plants are too thick the best plan is to take a hoe and cut square across the row, only leaving about one-fourth the plants. This may be done in October or November. The past four or five seasons in Kansas we have had no trouble with plants getting too thick,

as the drouth thinned them out too much. There is always a great difference in the size of the plants. In some varieties the plants are almost double the size of others.

There is no difficulty in figuring how many plants it will require to plant an acre. One acre contains 43,560 square feet. To find out how many plants required to the acre find out how much room each plant occupies and then it is an easy matter to find the required number per acre.

The profit in growing strawberries is more sure than any other crop. I have been growing strawberries in this county for more than thirty years and have never had an entire failure, although some seasons have come very near it. The largest crop we ever grew brought us the least profit, and the most profitable crop we ever grew was just an average yield, but price was good. Five acres carefully tended produce more than eighty acres of corn and does not require one-fourth the capital to maintain.

Perfect and Imperfect Blossoms.

The blossoms of many varieties of plants and trees are imperfect; that is they must have some other perfect blossom that blossoms at the same time to insure good results. Many varieties are of the perfect blooming type, but produce better results when some other perfect blooming type is planted with them. One of these is the Gandy. We have found the Senator Dunlap to be the best all around pollinizer. August Luther is excellent, and so is Aroma. We believe Son's Prolific will take the place of Aroma. Bederwood and Excelsior are also good pollinizers.

Selections of Varieties.

It is important that the grower know what varieties to plant, but you will never be sure what variety succeeds best with you until you test them. On our own place there is nothing excels Dunlap in producing a large crop, but the berry is too soft for shipment. In the South and California it is a failure. Klondyke is their best berry, but is an absolute failure with us. Probably the best berries for home use and home market are Dunlap, August Luther, Son's Prolific, Bederwood, Buster and Warfield. As a shipping berry there is none better than Aroma and Son's Prolific. We believe the Son's Prolific is sure to take the place of Aroma, as it produces a larger crop and the berry seems to be as good in every way.

Early varieties succeed best on light soil and late varieties on heavy soil. In our discussion of varieties and their behavior on our ground we try to inform our customers why some varieties succeed better than others in different localities. You find our catalog is different from most catalogs in one respect, as we do not go into detail of all varieties, making all appear the best. We try to tell the truth as best we can as to how they behave with us. We have almost always been able to sell all our plants each season, consequently we think this method as good as to stretch the truth.

It seems to me at this time that the outlook is for good prices on all strawberries produced for a number of years, because the acreage throughout the country is very light and because the price of other products is high, and not many people will engage in growing strawberries on a large scale.

Strawberries

Extra Early Varieties.

The past season was not very favorable for producing a crop of strawberries. The growing season of 1913 being very dry and the drouth continuing through the spring of 1914 it was a wonder we had any berries at all. We had the lightest crop the past season we ever grew, and to settle the crop for good we had a heavy frost about the middle of May that cut the crop on low ground at least one-half of what it should have been.

AUGUST LUTHER (Per.)—We consider this the leading early variety and not quite as early as Excelsior, but will produce about five times as much and quality is fine. The berry is quite large and good color. The plant is very thrifty, but small and very hardy, and the bloom is a good frost resister.

EXCELSIOR (Per.)—This well known variety is only a success in the South. It is recommended for shipping qualities. It is so sour that we do not recommend it for planting. Earliest of all.

MICHEL'S EARLY (Per.)—This is another well known Southern berry, probably the oldest on the list. It does not produce any berries with us to amount to anything, but the quality is good.

OZARK (Per.)—This is one of the largest and thriftiest plants that we grow. It does not make many plants. Berry is somewhat of the Excelsior type, but much better flavor and larger. The plants seem to be the hardiest of any of the early varieties, having come through the two past dry seasons better than almost any variety.

ST. LOUIS (Per.)—This probably produces the largest berry of any of the early varieties, but with us is a failure in productiveness, and the blossom is very tender and easily damaged by frost. However, Southern growers think it one of the best.

TEXAS (Per.)—This berry succeeds better in the South than it does with us. The plant is all that can be desired. It withstands all kinds of weather. It is productive but the berry we think is good and of fair quality and a good shipper.

WILDWOOD (Imp.)—This berry is early enough and the plant growth is all right, but the berries are entirely too small. Quality is good, plant some.

VIRGINIA (Per.)—This variety produces a good crop of large berries of peculiar color of its own, different from any other, which makes a fine appearance in the box. The quality of the berry is good and the plant growth is strong enough to insure a good crop.

Early Varieties.

BEDERWOOD (Per.)—This well known variety is certainly a good drouth resister. Probably makes more plants than any other variety, except Dunlap. It always produces a large quantity of berries but they are a little too small and too soft for shipment. But for home use we do not know of any other that will excel Bederwood. During wet seasons the leaves are subject to rust and it never succeeds as well as in moderately dry seasons.

CRESCENT (Imp.)—This well known hardy variety needs no description. You always have berries if you plant Crescent, but they are small and soft, and only fit for home use and home market.

CLYDE (Per.)—This is one of the largest plants that grows, and is very prolific. Berries are very large but of poor color. If you want some large berries and if you have rich soil, plant some Clyde.

CLIMAX (Per.)—This seems to be a great berry in the East. But we never could get it to produce a full crop here. The plant will not withstand all our extremes of weather, but when it does come through in good shape it always produces a good crop of good berries.

KLONDYKE (Per.)—This is the greatest berry for the South and California. It is the best shipper, being very firm and of good color, and carries well. The best berries we have on our early market are Klondyke which come from Texas, and they always seem to arrive in good condition. With us the plant growth is not as good as many other varieties, although the plant is large and thrifty, but it never produces a crop of berries worth while here. We have a good supply of plants that will give satisfaction anywhere.

MISSIONARY (Per.)—This variety is very similar to Klondyke. In fact, the only difference we see is that the plants seem to be a little better grower, making more runners and growing a little heavier foliage. Otherwise we see no difference.

TENNESSEE PROLIFIC (Per.)—We very seldom fail to get a crop of berries from this well known variety. The berries are large and the plant is strong and healthy.

LADY THOMPSON (Per.)—This is another well known Southern variety which does not produce much of a crop for us. It is a good shipping berry, but not as good color as Klondyke. It never did produce well on our ground. Plants are strong but does not propagate as rapidly as some other variety.

Medium Varieties.

BETHEL (Per.)—This is a new variety which comes highly recommended, but is a failure with us. Plants simply will not withstand our extremes of weather. Berry is said to be very large and of excellent quality.

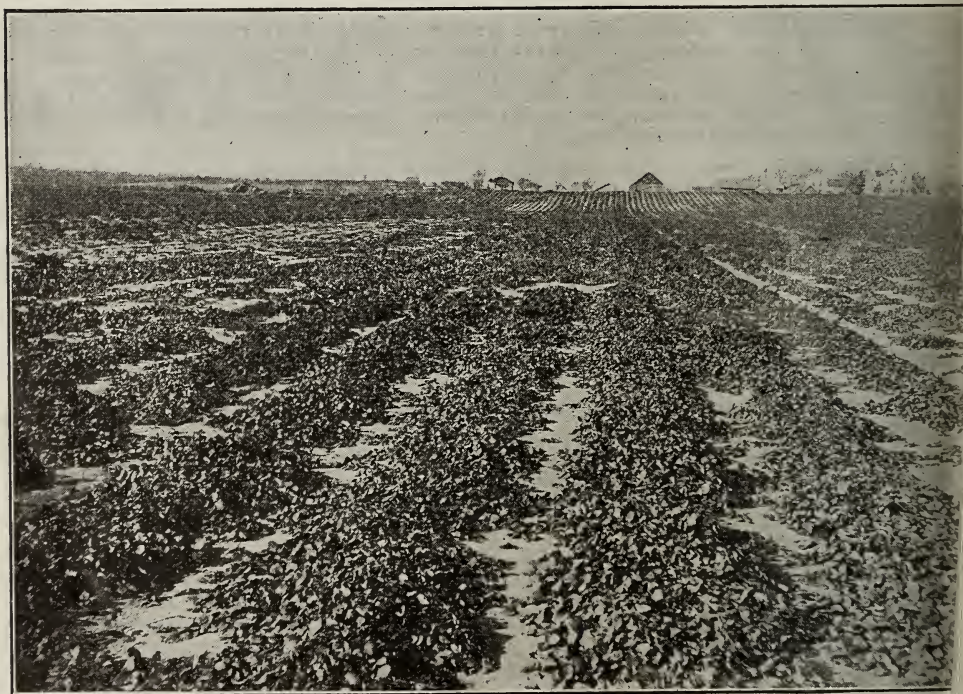
BUBACH (Imp.)—This is probably one of the best known varieties. It is favorably recommended in that it grows a very large berry, which is excellent for home market. Quality, however, is lacking. Plants are strong and healthy, but do not make many runners but always holds its own during severe drouths.

BUSTER (Imp.)—We regret that most of our plants of this variety are hopelessly mixed with some perfect blooming variety that is very similar. Therefore we have a limited amount of pure stock. This variety is very productive of large berries that are too soft for shipment.

BLACK BEAUTY (Imp.)—This plant seems to withstand drouth well, but the berries are lacking. It is mainly recommended for the fine quality of the berry, being very sweet and of excellent flavor.

CORSICAN (Per.)—This is a very large plant and makes a good showing as far as plant growth is concerned, but drouth has always caught it before it matured, and we never did get a crop of berries that amounted to anything.

CARDINAL (Imp.)—When all conditions are favorable there is no berry that compares with Cardinal. We have grown this berry for a number of years, and never had this condition but once. The plant has a foliage strikingly different from most others, but it is weak and will not withstand extremes of weather.



Twenty acre field of our Superior Strawberry Plants photographed Nov. 30, 1914, a short distance to the left are eight rows Americus which shows the fall bearers do not make as many plants as others, some mulch had been placed in this field which shows in the distance. The plants in these fields are so good that you cannot afford to buy elsewhere. Try
KANSAS GROWN PLANTS

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CLARK'S SEEDLING (Per.)—This berry is from Oregon and succeeds in the Northwestern states. We have only grown it two seasons here. The plant growth is excellent. And it gave promise the past season of a great crop of berries, but the frost damaged most of them.

FENDALL (Imp.)—Great claims are made for this new variety. The plant growth is only fair with us, and it did not have a fair chance to produce any berries the past season. We can only recommend it for trial.

GIBSON (Per.)—Here is a large thrifty plant which gives us much promise, and has done well with us. Some neighboring growers think it the best berry we have as a shipping berry. It certainly has many favorable characteristics, and we would recommend all our customers who want a shipping berry to give it a trial.

HAVERLAND (Imp.)—This is a large plant, but not a very strong grower. It always produces a large crop of large long berries, which lie close to the ground, and in a wet season this is not a good thing. The quality of the berry is not extra good, but it is a good shipper.

JESSIE (Per.)—For large berries of quality the Jessie is hard to excel, but it lacks productiveness. The berry is good and any one wanting a high quality berry will not be disappointed in growing Jessie.

MARSHALL (Per.)—This is another very large berry of high quality, but we never could get it to produce a crop with us. Some points in the East and in California grow more Marshall than any other variety.

MAGOON (Per.)—This is another variety from the Pacific Coast, and is planted largely in those sections. The plant growth is excellent with us, but the past season was so dry and unfavorable that we did not get much of a crop of berries.

LADY TOWNSEND (Per.)—The Lady Townsend claims to be better than the Lady Thompson. The plant growth is good with us, but we have had it only one season and did not get many berries.

GOLD DOLLAR (Per.)—This variety comes from the Pacific Coast, and is highly recommended in those localities. The plant growth is excellent. Will not cost anyone much to get it for trial.

HELEN DAVIS (Per.)—Among the new varieties probably no one is boomed as much as this one. The plant is a strong, thrifty grower, but because of unfavorable weather we did not get any berries the past season. It is claimed to be one of the largest and best all around berries. We have the plants and will be pleased to have your order.

NORWOOD (Per.)—We can distinguish no difference between this and the Marshall.

PARSON'S BEAUTY (Per.)—This is a strong plant that withstands all kinds of weather conditions. It never did produce a very heavy crop with us but the berries were always good size, good quality and firm.

REASONER'S 370 (Per.)—The originator of Senator Dunlap has introduced this variety with the one below. We have had it two seasons but happened to have it located in an unfavorable place. The plant growth is very similar to the Dunlap. It is claimed the berry is of good size, very sweet and firm and a good shipper. If we could get such a berry it would be a great thing for berry growers.

REASONER'S 324 (Per.)—This is a seedling of Gandy, crossed with Dunlap. It resembles both parents. Like the one above it has not had a very good show with us. We trust the many good things said of it will prove to be the truth.

SENATOR DUNLAP (Per.)—This is the universal berry for every one to plant in any section for home use and home market. For five years past unusual weather conditions have prevailed throughout all central sections of which Kansas seemed to be the center. In our thirty-two years' experience in growing berries in this county the past five years have excelled any other period in extremes of weather, especially drouths. Throughout all these extremes the Dunlap has always held its own. It has one peculiarity that makes it a success above all others. If the first bloom in the spring is killed by a frost the plant will put forth another crop of bloom which will produce a crop of berries. And then the plant is so very thrifty and healthy that no kind of weather seems to have any terrors for it. One great fault it sets plants so thickly that if you allow them to remain so thick it will not produce much of a crop but it makes no difference how you treat the Dunlap you are dead sure to get some berries each season. And if the weather is so dry that every vestige of

foliage on other varieties is dried up you will find the Dunlap in a very good condition. Then the berry is of most excellent quality and is large. Its great fault is that it is too soft for shipment. The past season we sold out of plants early but in anticipation of the trade the coming season we planted a large acreage and we are pleased to say we never had a better crop of better plants than at this time and we think we have enough for all comers. At least five million plants.

SPLENDID (Per.)—This well-known variety is a good plant maker and the foliage is very healthy. The berry is a better shipper than Dunlap but the plant is not so productive in some localities. It is a good plant and it is to be recommended. You can make no mistake if you plant Splendid.

STAYMAN (Imp.)—This plant will withstand drouth, wet and cold and always produce a good crop of berries of the very best quality. We recommend it especially for the home garden. It has a fault of losing its calyx when picking and for that reason is hard to pick but for home use it makes no difference.

WARFIELD (Imp.)—This variety is a great plant maker and the plant is rather small but thrifty, but it will not withstand drouth as well as most others. The berry is similar to Dunlap but is smaller and firmer. In favorable soil under favorable conditions there is no berry that will outyield Warfield.

WM. BELT (Per.)—This is a great large berry that succeeds well in many places but not with us.

THREE W (Per.)—This is a plant of the Dunlap type, remarkably productive of large, fine berries.

Late Varieties.

AROMA (Per.)—Probably there is no other variety planted so extensively as a shipping berry for distant market. Its great fault with us is that it lacks productiveness. The berry is large and of good color. Plant growth is fair. We regret very much to say that our supply of Aroma is badly mixed and we have only a small lot of pure Aroma. The mixed plants are mostly Aroma but probably about twenty-five per cent mixture and we must sell them cheap. The past two seasons we have had to buy some stock for our own planting and in a number of cases it has proven untrue to name or seriously mixed. Because of this mixture we will not have a large supply of Aroma to offer this season.

BRANDYWINE (Per.)—This is a very vigorous growing plant and the first berries are very large but they rapidly decrease in size as season advances. It is not a success with us but is one of the popular varieties grown in California. And to our California buyers will say that we never had as good a supply of Brandywine as now.

CHESAPEAKE (Per.)—Many growers consider this their best late berry. While this plant does not make many runners it is a vigorous grower and very healthy and productive of very large berries. We believe it will pay anyone to plant some Chesapeake.

CAPTAIN JACK (Per.)—This is one of the oldest varieties. The plant growth is very strong. There are many others that succeed better with us but in irrigated districts in Colorado it is one of the favorites.

EVENING STAR (Per.)—Extreme drouth affects this plant considerably. Otherwise it is a very good plant, but lacks productiveness. The berry is very large and of the finest flavor and firm. But its lack of productiveness will prevent it from becoming popular.

GANDY (Per.)—This well-known variety yet holds its place as one of the favorite late varieties. It requires rather heavy rich soil to succeed best. It is not productive enough to make it as popular as it would be. The berry is firm, of good quality and a good shipper. Plant growth is all that could be desired. It is one of the few that will pull through no matter how dry the weather.

GLEN MARY (Per.)—This is one of our favorite late varieties in this locality when planted in small patches and well cared for. It has proven one of the best the past few seasons. The berry is very large and firm and of good appearance in the box. The plant is extra large and thrifty.

PRESIDENT (Per.)—This is one of the high quality berries but lacks productiveness. The plant growth is good.

SAMPLE (Imp.)—This variety ranks with the Aroma as a good market berry. In many localities it is considered the best. The plant is large and makes a good growth but will not withstand drouth as well as some others.

SON'S PROLIFIC (Per.)—We would like to say considerable in praise of this new variety which we think will eventually take the place of Aroma but our supply of plants is not overly large so will reserve most of our praise for a later season. The berry is as large and firm as the Aroma and the plant is doubly productive. And the plant is much more thrifty than the Aroma, which it resembles in growth. We have a fair supply of very fine plants which no doubt will be sold out before the season is over. Probably we have 300,000 plants.

STEVENS' LATE CHAMPION (Per.)—This is a good plant and a very good berry were it not for its poor flavor. We consider it one of the poorest quality berries we have and would not recommend it at all but for a shipping berry. And it also produces many odd, misshapen berries.

WINDSOR CHIEF (Imp.)—A few growers insist on having plants of this variety. Our supply the last season was very light and will say that we have only a few thousand plants to offer now but it is one of the best late berries for nearby markets.

Fall Bearing Varieties.

This kind of strawberries has come to stay. For five years past we have had very unusual seasons here and the fall bearing varieties have had a very severe test. Fact is it has been almost too much for them. At the same time they are a decided novelty and with fairly good weather you can have ripe strawberries from June to November. We received our original stock direct from the originator and know we have the genuine article. We advise everyone to try at least Americus and Progressive.

AUTUMN (Imp.)—This variety was among the first that we tested. June crop of berries from this variety is very heavy but the berries are only medium size but very good flavor. Plants make very few runners. Some plants make a good many runners and others none at all. I have grown a single plant of this kind that would easily produce a pint of ripe berries at one time in June. Does not produce as large late crop as some others.

AMERICUS (Per.)—So far this variety has been one of the best. Its June crop is not as good as Progressive but its later crop has been better with us. The plant, as all fall bearing varieties, seems to be a little tender and will not withstand the extremes of drouth to which they have been subjected the past few seasons and we did not get near as many plants per acre, although they are fine plants.

FRANCIS (Per.)—This is a larger berry than Americus but plant is very similar. The berry is of good flavor and the plant is very productive.

PROGRESSIVE (Per.)—Many claim this to be the best fall bearing variety. The plant crop is very little if any better than Americus but for June crop we believe our Progressive would be as good as any variety on our ground. The berry is large and firm and of good flavor and very productive. Extreme drouth has the same effect on this plant as other fall bearing berries. They do not make as many plants as ordinary varieties but the plants are strong and vigorous.

PRODUCTIVE (Per.)—In the East this variety seems to take the lead but with us the plant has not been able to withstand our extremes of weather near as well as Americus and Progressive.

SUPERB (Per.)—This is another berry that succeeds more in the East, where it originated. But with us it has not proven a success.

Some Pointers.

We believe there never was a time that it would pay better to plant strawberries. There is no small town nor a live community anywhere who would not take the products of from one to ten acres of strawberries at a good price. And every community should have someone who makes it a business to grow strawberries. The fact is every farmer should have his strawberry bed. We want to emphasize the fact that we can grow the best plants you ever saw here in Kansas. And if there is any information about berry growing you would like to have that is not furnished in this catalog we will try to help you.

Black Raspberries

For the past three or four seasons we have been picking good crops of raspberries. They seem to thrive better when the weather is moderately dry than when too wet. The past season was one of the best we ever knew, as we did not have any dry weather until crop was picked. The raspberry is partial to deep soil. It should be planted in deep, sandy loam and until the first of August should be kept free of weeds. If not so cultivated growth is apt to stop early and late rains will cause the canes to take a second growth which results disastrously. Two or three crops is all you can grow continuously in the same field and a new field must be planted after three or four years to get best results.

KANSAS—This is a standard mid-season variety.

GREGG—Is a standard late variety. The cane is not always hardy.

CUMBERLAND—This is a standard medium late variety and is more largely planted than any other. Berry is very large and black and is very productive.

PLUM FARMER—This is a very good variety where it succeeds, but the cane growth is not what it should be with us. However, it is productive and a safe berry to plant.

BLACK PEARL—We have grown this new berry for three years and have no fault to find with it. The cane is not quite so heavy as Cumberland, but is more productive and, as far as we can see, berry is as large. It is about one picking earlier than Cumberland. In the Wathena district they are planting very largely of this variety, as it has been well tested there. This is enough alone to recommend it. Be sure to plant Black Pearl.

Red Raspberries

Red raspberries do not require as rich soil as blackcaps. Canes seem to take a second growth and winter kill. Berries are always high in price, and where one has the patience and soil to succeed they are certainly very profitable.

MILLER and TURNER—Standard early sorts.

CUTHBERT—Standard late berry.

LOUDON—Another late berry that succeeds well.

KING—About the best medium early red berry.

IDAHO—Highly recommended.

Purple Raspberries

This sort of fruit has a peculiarity all its own. It is a cross between the black and red, but more tart than either. Cane growth is much stronger than any of the others.

CARDINAL—So far this has proven to be the best of its kind. Canes seem to be a little hardier than the others. Berries are not quite so large and a little soft, but as this variety is only for home market and home use it makes no difference. There is a limited market in every small town, and many prefer purple berries to others.

HAYMAKER—The cane of this variety is not quite so good as Cardinal. Makes a larger growth, but will not withstand weather extremes. The berry is larger and firmer than Cardinal.

ROYAL CHURCH—This new berry was introduced by an Eastern firm. Cane growth and berries seem to be about the same as others. So far it has not proven to be superior to the other varieties we have been growing.

Blackberries

Next to strawberries we regard this as the most profitable small fruit to grow. However, it is very partial to certain kinds of soil. Absolutely will not grow and produce berries on any kind of alkali soil or where there is hardpan. It much prefers a timber soil, but will succeed on any deep, well drained soil. The few dry seasons now past have killed out many blackberry plantations and there is sure to be a good market for all blackberries grown.

SNYDER—This is the hardiest in cane and the most productive. The berry is not best until it is entirely ripe and then it is too soft for shipment.

EARLY HARVEST—This is the standard early berry. But the cane is tender with us.

ELDORADO—Cane is very hardy and makes a good growth. The quality of the berry we consider the best of any, but is not productive enough. The berry is very large.

ERIE—This is a large productive berry, but the cane is subject to rust in many localities.

RATHBUN—This is probably the largest berry of all, but the cane is not hardy nor productive with us.

WARD—We have grown this well known variety for a number of seasons, and we believe it is about the best we have. Cane is hardy, although not quite as hardy as Snyder, but it is not subject to rust. Berry is very large and a fine quality and brings a decided premium in the market over many of the other varieties.

MERCEREAU—In many localities rust plays havoc with this variety, but it has never given us trouble here. We believe it is the most profitable berry we have when conditions are right. Berry very large and fine quality.

BLOWERS—This berry is very hardy in cane, but the berry lacks quality, being rather hard and sour. But it is so very productive of large fruit that it is a favorite in many localities.

ROBINSON—We have had this new variety now to fruit three seasons. The first two seasons it was on rather low ground, and the cane did not prove hardy and we got very little fruit, but last year we had it fruit on high ground and the cane came through in good condition, and we think we never saw as fine an early berry as grew on the Robinson. It is a berry of Southern origin and succeeds better south of us. The berry is very large and black and of fine flavor.

TAYLOR—This is a well known berry that succeeds well in many localities. The cane is hardy and prolific. The berry is large and of good flavor.

EARLY KING—If it were not for the fact that the cane of this variety was so very thorny it would be more popular.

MCDONALD—This is another berry of Southern origin. It has the peculiarity of having an imperfect bloom. It must have some other variety like Early Harvest to pollinize the blossom. Berry very large and fine quality. Cane trailing somewhat like a dewberry.

HYMALAYA—Great claims have been made for this variety. It has not proven a success with us. We obtained plants from the most reliable sources and will advise anyone to plant lightly. However, if you need the plants and must have them we can furnish.

Dewberries

The demand for plants of this berry increases every season. It succeeds well on thin land and on any out of the way place. Where it is difficult to cultivate the ground plant dewberries. After they get started they will take care of themselves. There are some seasons you will not get many berries, but almost every year you will get a crop of very large, delicious berries that are very satisfactory after you get them picked.

LUCRETIA—This is a standard mid-season variety.

AUSTIN—This is the best early variety. Berry is larger than Lucretia and ripens much earlier.

PREMO—Similar to Lucretia. Berry is large, but blossom must be pollinized with Lucretia.

Prices of Plants

STRAWBERRIES.

Extra Early Varieties.

	25	50	100	250	500	1,000
August Luther (Per.).....	\$0.15	\$0.25	\$0.45	\$0.90	\$1.60	\$3.00
Excelsior (Per.).....	.15	.25	.45	.90	1.60	3.00
Michel's Early (Per.).....	.15	.25	.45	.90	1.60	3.00
Ozark (Per.).....	.20	.35	.60	1.30	2.00	3.75
St. Louis (Per.).....	.20	.35	.60	1.30	2.00	3.75
Texas (Per.).....	.15	.25	.45	.90	1.60	3.00
Wildwood (Imp.).....	.20	.35	.60	1.30	2.00	3.75
Virginia (Per.).....	.15	.25	.45	.90	1.60	3.00

Early Varieties.

	25	50	100	250	500	1,000
Bederwood (Per.).....	\$0.15	\$0.25	\$0.45	\$0.90	\$1.50	\$2.75
Crescent (Imp.).....	.15	.25	.45	.90	1.50	2.75
Clyde (Per.).....	.20	.35	.65	1.25	2.75	4.50
Climax (Per.).....	.20	.35	.60	1.30	2.00	3.75
Klondike (Per.).....	.15	.25	.45	.90	1.60	3.00
Missionary (Per.).....	.15	.25	.45	.90	1.60	3.00
Tennessee Prolific (Per.).....	.15	.25	.45	.90	1.60	3.00
Lady Thompson (Per.).....	.15	.25	.45	.90	1.60	3.00

Medium Varieties.

	25	50	100	250	500	1,000
Bethel (Per.).....	\$0.20	\$0.35	\$0.60	\$1.30	\$2.00	\$3.75
Bubach (Per.).....	.20	.35	.60	1.30	2.00	3.75
Buster (Imp.).....	.20	.35	.60	1.30	2.00	3.75
Buster Mixed.....	.15	.25	.40	.80	1.25	2.40
Black Beauty (Imp.).....	.20	.35	.65	1.25	2.75	4.50
Corsican (Per.).....	.15	.25	.45	.90	1.60	3.00
Cardinal (Imp.).....	.20	.35	.60	1.30	2.25	4.00
Clark's Seedlings (Per.).....	.15	.25	.45	.90	1.60	3.00
Fendall (Imp.).....	.20	.35	.65	1.25	2.75	4.50
Gibson (Per.).....	.20	.35	.60	1.30	2.00	3.75
Haverland (Imp.).....	.20	.35	.60	1.30	2.00	3.75
Jessie (Per.).....	.20	.35	.60	1.30	2.00	3.75
Marshall (Per.).....	.20	.35	.60	1.30	2.25	4.00
Magoon (Per.).....	.15	.25	.45	.90	1.60	3.00
Lady Townsend (Per.).....	.20	.35	.60	1.30	2.00	3.75
Gold Dollar (Per.).....	.15	.25	.45	.90	1.60	3.00
Helen Davis (Per.).....	.20	.35	.60	1.35	2.50	4.50
Norwood (Per.).....	.20	.35	.60	1.30	2.25	4.00
Parsons Beauty (Per.).....	.20	.35	.60	1.30	2.00	3.75
Reasoner's 370 (Per.).....	.25	.40	.75	....	....	....
Reasoner's 324 (Per.).....	.25	.40	.75	....	....	....
Senator Dunlap (Per.).....	.15	.25	.40	.80	1.50	2.60
Splendid (Per.).....	.15	.25	.45	.90	1.50	2.75
Stayman (Imp.).....	.20	.35	.60	1.25	2.25	3.75
Warfield (Imp.).....	.15	.25	.45	.90	1.50	2.75
Wm. Belt (Per.).....	.15	.25	.45	.90	1.60	3.00
Three W (Per.).....	.15	.25	.45	.90	1.60	3.00

Late Varieties.

	25	50	100	250	500	1,000
Aroma (Mixed).....	.15	.25	.40	.80	1.25	2.40
Aroma (Per.).....	\$0.20	\$0.35	\$0.60	\$1.25	\$2.00	\$3.75
Brandywine (Per.).....	.20	.35	.60	1.25	2.00	3.50
Chesapeake (Per.).....	.20	.35	.65	1.40	2.50	4.50
Captain Jack (Per.).....	.15	.25	.45	.90	1.60	3.00
Evening Star (Per.).....	.25	.35	.60	1.30	2.25	4.00
Gandy (Per.).....	.15	.25	.45	.90	1.60	3.00
Glen Mary (Per.).....	.20	.35	.65	1.50	2.50	4.50
President (Per.).....	.20	.35	.65	1.30	2.25	4.50
Packer Earle (Per.).....	.20	.35	.65	1.30	2.25	4.50
Sample (Imp.).....	.20	.35	.60	1.25	2.00	3.75
Son's Prolific (Per.).....	.20	.35	.60	1.30	2.25	4.00
Stevens' Late Champion (Per.).....	.15	.25	.45	.90	1.60	3.00
Windsor Chief (Imp.).....	.15	.25	.45	.90	1.60	3.00

See pages 1 and 2 for Parcel Post rates.

LA FRANCE PLANT AND FRUIT FARM, F. W. DIXON, HOLTON, KANSAS

Fall Bearing Varieties.

	25	50	100	250	500	1,000
Autumn (Imp.).	\$0.40	\$0.70	\$1.30	....	....	....
Americus (Imp.). . . . .	.60	1.00	1.75	3.50	6.50	12.00
Francis (Per.). . . . .	.60	1.00	1.75	3.50	6.50	12.00
Productive (Per.).	1.00	1.90	3.50	....	....	....
Progressive (Per.). . . . .	.75	1.25	2.00	4.50	8.00	14.00
Superb (Per.).	1.00	1.90	3.50	....	....	....

See page 3 for Parcel Post information

Black Raspberries.

	Each	25	100	1,000
Kansas.	\$0.03	\$0.50	\$1.25	\$ 9.00
Gregg. . . . .	.03	.50	1.25	10.00
Cumberland. . . . .	.03	.50	1.00	8.00
Plum Farmer. . . . .	.03	.50	1.50	12.00
Black Pearl. . . . .	.04	.75	2.50	20.00

Red Raspberries.

	Each	25	100	1,000
Herbert.	\$0.03	\$0.50	\$1.00	\$ 8.00
Miller. . . . .	.03	.50	1.00	8.00
Turner. . . . .	.03	.50	1.00	8.00
Cuthbert. . . . .	.03	.50	1.00	8.00
Loudon. . . . .	.03	.50	1.25	10.00
King. . . . .	.03	.50	1.25	8.00
Brandywine. . . . .	.03	.50	1.00	8.00
Cardinal. . . . .	.03	.50	1.50	10.00
Haymaker. . . . .	.03	.50	1.50	12.00
Phenomenal. . . . .	.08	1.50	....	....
Royal Purple. . . . .	.04	.70	2.00	....
Idaho. . . . .	.04	.70	2.00	....

Dewberries.

	Dozen	100	1,000
Lucretia.	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$7.00
Austin. . . . .	.30	1.00	7.00
Premo. . . . .	.30	1.00	7.00

Blackberries.

	Each	25	100	1,000
Ancient Britton (Extra Strong), Best Cutting Plants. . . . .	....	\$0.75	\$2.00	\$16.00
Snyder (Root Cutting).	\$0.03	.50	1.25	10.00
Early Harvest (Sucker). . . . .	.03	.50	1.00	8.50
Blowers (Root Cutting). . . . .	.03	.50	1.50	12.00
Erie (Root Cutting). . . . .	.03	.50	1.25	10.00
Rathbun (Sucker). . . . .	.03	.50	1.50	12.00
Kenoyer (Sucker). . . . .	.03	.50	1.50	12.00
Ward (Sucker). . . . .	.03	.50	1.25	10.00
Mersereau (Extra Heavy Root Cutting). . . . .	.05	.75	2.00	16.00
Mersereau (Root Cutting). . . . .	.03	.50	1.25	10.00
Eldorado (Root Cutting). . . . .	.03	.75	2.00	15.00
Wilson (Sucker). . . . .	.03	.50	1.25	10.00
Ohmer. . . . .	.03	.50	1.25	10.00
Iceberg. . . . .	.03	.50	1.50	12.00
Robison (Sucker). . . . .	.03	.75	2.00	15.00
Taylor (Root Cutting). . . . .	.03	.30	1.25	9.00
McDonald (Sucker). . . . .	.03	.30	1.25	10.00

See pages 1 and 2 for Parcel Post rates.

Dahlias

This is one of the best known flowers. We grow quite a quantity of these. Bulbs never made better growth than this season. What we have are mixed pink and red, mostly pink. Offer them \$0.04 each, \$2.50 per 100, \$15.00 per 1,000.

Gooseberries

This is a favorite fruit with many. Probably the best varieties for our section are Houghton. Downing, however, is largely planted. And Smith is a plant that gives satisfaction. We quote only these three varieties:

	Dozen	100
SMITH—One year, No. 1.	\$1.25	\$8.00
HOUGHTON—One year, No. 1. . . . .	.75	6.00
DOWNING—One year, No. 1.	1.25	8.00

Grapes

To get best results grapes must be planted on rather light gravelly soil, well drained. They are susceptible to frost and in the spring ought to be planted on high ground.

CONCORD—The best all around grape for general planting.

One year, No. 1: 10, \$0.50; 100, \$3.00; 1,000, \$20.00.

MOORE'S EARLY—Best early grape. Berry very large.

One year, No. 1: 10, \$0.75; 100, \$4.00; 1,000, \$35.00.

WORDEN—Best second early grape.

One year, No. 1: 10, \$0.60; 100, \$3.50; 1,000, \$30.00.

BRIGHTON—One of the best red grapes. Should be in every home garden.

One year, No. 1: 10, \$0.75; 100, \$4.00; 1,000, \$35.00.

WYOMING (Red)—Another first class red grape.

One year, No. 1: 10, \$0.75; 100, \$4.00; 1,000, \$35.00.

POCKLINGTON—Best late white grape.

One year, No. 1: 10, \$0.60; 100, \$3.50; 1,000, \$30.00.

CATAWBA—One of the best quality grapes that grows. Berry is small.

One year, No. 1: 10, \$0.60; 100, \$3.50; 1,000, \$30.00.

NIAGARA—Best quality.

One year, No. 1: 10, \$0.60; 100, \$3.50; 1,000, \$30.00.

Currants

This is a popular fruit for jelly. It succeeds best in a cool, moist soil, partially shaded.

FAY'S PROLIFIC—This seems to be the standard.

RED DUTCH—Long recognized as the best until Fay's was introduced.

CHERRY—Proves a success wherever planted.

NORTH STAR—A free grower and one of the best.

POMONA—The standard in the East.

PERFECTION—A new sort claimed to beat them all. There is a large demand for plants.

	Dozen	100
FAY'S PROLIFIC —One year, No. 1.....	\$0.75	\$ 4.00
RED DUTCH —One year, No. 1.....	.75	4.00
CHERRY —One year, No. 1.....	.75	4.00
NORTH STAR —One year, No. 1.....	.75	4.00
POMONA —One year, No. 1.....	.75	4.00
WHITE GRAPE —One year, No. 1.....	.75	4.00
PERFECTION —One year, No. 1.....	1.50	10.00

Rhubarb

This well known garden crop always bears. The few dry seasons just past played havoc with most of the rhubarb in Kansas. We are pleased to say we have a very large stock of first class plants which are sure to give satisfaction. Victoria and Linnaeus. \$0.50, 12; \$2.50, 100; \$20.00, 1,000.

Asparagus

Probably no other crop is as widely grown as asparagus. It requires rich soil and plenty of barn yard fertilizer at all times. About the best way to plant it is to furrow out the ground with lister in rows three and one-half feet apart, placing your plants in about two feet apart in rows. Cover them fairly deep and then you can work the soil to them as they grow. But do not cut from the field before it is planted two years. And it is well not to cut a full crop on the field until the fourth year. Can furnish the following varieties: Palmetto, Conovers Colossal, Columbian Mammoth White and Giant, one year, \$0.50 per 100, \$3.00 per 1,000; two year, \$0.60 per 100, \$3.50 per 1,000.

F. W. DIXON **HOLTON**
KANSAS

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Write very plainly

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Peonies

We have been growing these beautiful flowers in a small way for several years. Recently we added to our list in a larger way and are here offering a few of the best at a reasonable price.

There is no flower that excels the Pacony in gorgeousness, and it blooms among the first in spring with us, just in time for Decoration Day.



PRICES ON GOOD STRONG PLANTS.

FESTIVA MAXIMA—Pure white. best known early. Each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.

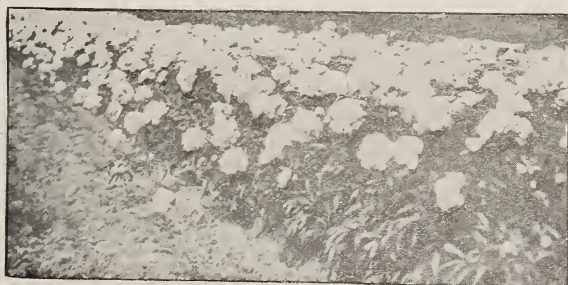
COLONEL WILDER—Bright crimson; very double; mid-season. Each, 20c; 10, \$1.50.

EDULIS SUPERBA—Very large, bright rose; early. Each, 20c; 10, \$1.50.

NIGRA—Full double; darkest crimson; late. Each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.

POTTSI—Dark crimson; early. Each. 25c; 10, \$2.00.

These roots weigh about 3 lbs. for ten. Add postage accordingly.



A Word to the Wise

Should be Sufficient

THOSE who have read our catalog through, and noted what we say regarding the various small fruit plants, etc., no doubt think we are rather modest in our descriptions and comments, compared with those found in some catalogs. It is not our intention to tell exaggerated stories about our plants, for we are sure you would find out the truth sooner or later.

We want the trade and good will of good, reliable customers who appreciate the truth, and we want only pay for value received, so we have given you no fairy tales, but plain facts, and if that is not sufficient to capture the trade we are willing to let the other fellow have it.

Our plants are good—best ever grown—they will pay to plant. The small fruit business is not overdone, and any family can make a living from five acres of small fruit if they know how, but no one is going to get \$500.00 per acre every year even if you buy our plants.

We have grown \$600.00 per acre of Strawberries; \$300.00 per acre of Raspberries; \$250.00 per acre of Blackberries in a single season, and even better results can occasionally be obtained, but it can't be done every year.

Anyway, we are in the business to serve our customers right and want their co-operation and confidence.

Substitution : We do not substitute unless permission is given except late in the season and we have no time to correspond—then we substitute something as near the variety wanted as possible.

La France Plant and Fruit Farm

F. W. DIXON

HOLTON, KANSAS